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**Actions in follow-up to the recommendations of the
International Conference on Population and Development****Flow of financial resources for assisting in the
implementation of the Programme of Action of the
International Conference on Population and Development****Report of the Secretary-General***Summary*

The present report is submitted in response to a request made at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on Population and Development for an annual report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. It complies with General Assembly resolutions 49/128 and 50/124, in which the Assembly called for the preparation of periodic reports on the financial resources allocated for the implementation of the Programme of Action.

The report examines expected levels of donor and domestic expenditures for population activities in developing countries for 2008 and provides estimates for population expenditures in 2009 and projections for 2010. Donor assistance has been increasing steadily over the past few years, reaching \$8.7 billion in 2007. It is estimated to have reached \$10 billion in 2008. Given the current financial crisis, it is expected, however, that funding levels will not continue to exhibit the strong upward trend seen recently, but may increase only slightly, to \$10.2 billion in 2009 and perhaps to \$10.6 billion in 2010. A rough estimate of resources mobilized by developing countries, as a group, yielded a figure of \$23.2 billion for 2008. The 2009 and 2010 figures are expected to follow the same pattern, increasing only slightly, to \$23.3 billion in 2009 and to \$25.7 billion in 2010.

* E/CN.9/2010/1.

Current funding levels are way below the targets necessary to realize the goals of the Programme of Action and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. This is true for all four components of the costed population package. The current global financial crisis is cause for additional concern, since funding is not expected to increase to the levels required to meet current needs any time soon. By 2009, the impact of the financial crisis will have been felt and countries whose gross domestic product declined are expected to have reduced spending on population programmes. This will affect in particular the poorest countries, which are the least able to mobilize the resources required to fund their population programmes.

I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in response to a request at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on Population and Development (see E/1995/27, annex I, sect. III) for an annual report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in 1994.¹ The report is part of the work programme of the Commission on Population and Development and is submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 49/128 and 50/124, in which the Assembly called for the preparation of periodic reports on the financial resources allocated for the implementation of the Programme of Action.

2. The report reviews the flow of funds from donor countries for population assistance in developing countries² and provides estimates of governmental and non-governmental expenditures for population activities in developing countries for 2008. It also includes donor and developing country estimates for 2009 and projections for 2010. Data collection activities for both donor and domestic resource flows were undertaken by the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute under a contract with UNFPA. To build regional capacity to monitor resource flows, UNFPA and the Institute work with the Indian Institute of Health Management Research in the collection of data on domestic expenditures. Data were evaluated and analysed jointly by UNFPA and the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute.

3. A detailed questionnaire was mailed to 168 key actors in the field of population and AIDS, including major multilateral organizations and agencies, large private foundations and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide substantial amounts of population assistance, and donor countries that are members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee. To decrease respondent fatigue, coordinate monitoring of resource flows and ensure consistency in reporting, as much information from donor countries as possible is obtained from the Development Assistance Committee database. Where complete data have not been received from major donors by the publication deadline, the information contained in the report is based on estimates, taking into account past funding behaviour.

4. Information on domestic resource flows is based on data supplied by Governments and non-governmental organizations in developing countries throughout the world, secondary sources and estimations and projections.

5. The external and domestic financial resource flows for population activities analysed in the report are based on the "costed population package" as specified in paragraph 13.14 of the Programme of Action. The package comprises family planning services; basic reproductive health services; prevention activities in the

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² All references to developing countries in the present report include countries with economies in transition.

areas of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS;³ and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis.

II. International assistance to population activities

6. Donor assistance for population activities continued to increase in 2007 and 2008. By 2007, it stood at \$8.7 billion. The provisional figure for 2008 is \$10 billion (see table 1). A considerable weakening of the strong upward trend observed in recent years is expected in 2009 and 2010, with funding levels expected to be \$10.2 billion and \$10.6 billion, respectively. Given the current global financial crisis, it is possible that the final figures for 2009 and 2010 will fall below those estimates.

Table 1
International population assistance, by major donor category, 2007-2010
(Millions of United States dollars)

Donor category	2007	2008 (provisional)	2009 (estimated)	2010 (projected)
Bilateral assistance				
Developed countries	7 488	8 950	8 788	9 202
Multilateral assistance				
United Nations system	62	14	103	107
Development bank grants	52	46	75	78
Development bank loans	577	354	354 ^a	354 ^a
Private assistance				
Foundations/non-governmental organizations	554	643	837	871
Subtotal excluding bank loans	8 155	9 653	9 804	10 258
Total	8 732	10 006	10 158	10 612

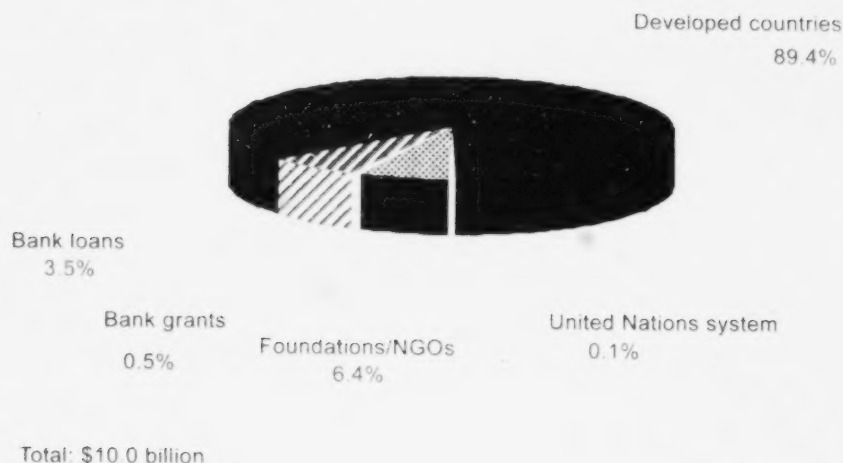
Source: UNFPA, *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2007* (New York, 2009) and Resource Flows Project database.

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

^a The 2009-2010 figures for development bank loans are estimated at the 2008 level.

³ Beginning with the 1999 round of questionnaires, the Resource Flows Project began to include data on HIV/AIDS treatment and care to address the growing reporting needs of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and because it was becoming increasingly impossible for respondents to provide information on HIV/AIDS prevention activities only.

Figure 1
International population assistance by source, 2008



Source: Resource Flows Project database. Figures are provisional.

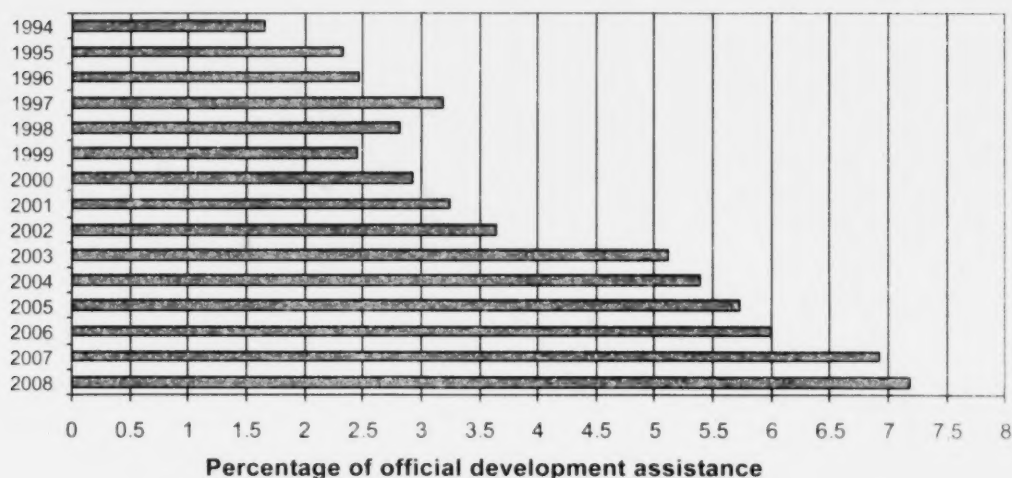
Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

A. Bilateral assistance to population activities

7. Bilateral assistance provided by developed donor countries traditionally comprises the largest share of population assistance (see figure 1). It is estimated that developed countries provided almost \$9.0 billion in 2008, up from \$7.5 billion in 2007. According to preliminary estimates, the financial crisis will result in decreased funding, \$8.8 billion by donor countries for population activities in 2009. Projections for 2010 place this figure at \$9.2 billion, reflecting a more optimistic financial outlook for the year.

8. Official development assistance (ODA) increased to \$121.5 billion in 2008 from \$103.5 billion in 2007. The percentage of total ODA that donor countries, as a group, contributed to population assistance increased to 7.19 per cent in 2008 from 6.93 per cent in 2007 (see figure 11). There are significant variations between countries in the percentage of ODA spent on population activities, from 0.48 per cent to 20.59 per cent.

Figure II
Population assistance provided by donor countries as a percentage of
official development assistance, 1994-2008



Source: UNFPA, *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2007* (New York, 2009) and Resource Flows Project database.

Note: Data for 2008 are provisional.

B. Multilateral assistance for population activities

9. Multilateral assistance for population activities consists of contributions provided by the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and grants and loans provided by development banks.

United Nations system

10. Multilateral assistance originating in the United Nations system comprises mainly funds from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization. Whatever the United Nations agencies receive for population assistance from the Development Assistance Committee donor countries is considered to be bilateral assistance. General funds of agencies that are not earmarked for population activities, interest earned on funds and money from income-generating activities that is spent on population activities are considered to be multilateral assistance for population. Funds received from developing countries that agencies spend on population activities are a small portion of an agency's regular budget and are also included as multilateral assistance. Provisional figures for multilateral assistance originating with the United Nations system show only \$14 million provided in 2008, compared to \$62 million in 2007. This is due partly to the fact that a number of United Nations agencies did not provide information by the publication deadline.

11. UNFPA is the leading provider of United Nations assistance in the field of population, providing support to 158 developing countries in 2008. UNFPA relies on voluntary contributions and follows its strategic plan for 2008-2013, the goal of

which is to accelerate progress towards realizing the Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals, focusing on three key areas: population and development, reproductive health, and rights and gender equality. The plan is results-based and specifies anticipated outcomes and indicators to measure results.

Bank grants

12. The World Bank was the only development bank reporting expenditures for special grant programmes on population in 2008. The total amount of grants was \$46 million.

Bank loans

13. Development banks, which provide loans to developing countries, are an important source of multilateral population assistance. Their contributions are treated separately from grants because their assistance is in the form of loans that must be repaid. The banks' projects reflect multi-year commitments recorded in the year in which they are approved but disbursed over several years. Most loans for population assistance come from the World Bank, which supports reproductive health and family planning service delivery, population policy development, HIV/AIDS prevention, and fertility and health survey and census work. In 2008, the World Bank made available \$354 million in loans for population activities.

C. Private assistance for population activities

14. Foundations, non-governmental organizations and other private organizations are also important sources of population assistance. In 2008, it is estimated that foundations and NGOs contributed \$643 million to population activities, up from \$554 million in 2007. Given the current financial crisis, it is not certain whether the level of private assistance for population activities will continue to increase in 2009 and 2010.

III. Expenditures for population activities

15. Figures for international population assistance reflect financial resources contributed by donors in a given year, while expenditure figures reflect the funds that have been received by developing countries in the year. International assistance may be provided by a donor either directly to the developing country or to an intermediate donor such as a multilateral organization or international NGO. Recipients may be developing country Governments, national NGOs or donor field offices in developing countries. International population assistance for a given year does not automatically equal the expenditure in that year as funds are not always spent in the year in which they were received. If the funds are channelled through an intermediate donor, they may not reach the recipient in the year in which they originated. Thus, for example, funds provided by a donor to a recipient country in year A are included in international population assistance and expenditures in year A. Funds provided by a donor to an intermediate donor in year A but spent in the recipient country in year B would be included under population assistance in year A and expenditures in year B. Development bank loans are not included in the

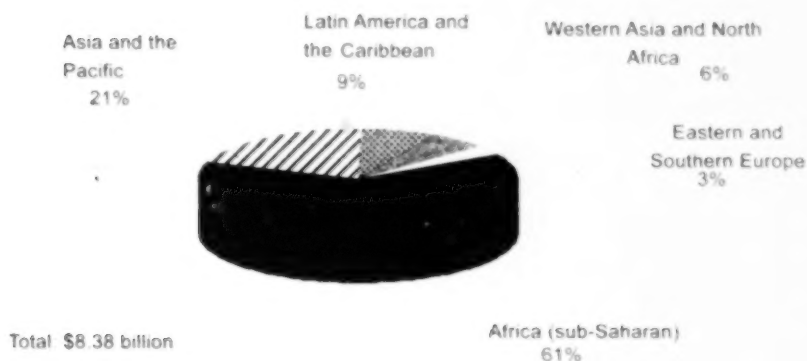
expenditure figures because they reflect large blocks of loan agreements made in a single year but intended to be expended over several years.

A. Expenditures for population activities by geographic region

16. Sub-Saharan Africa, which includes the majority of the least developed countries, continues to be the largest recipient of assistance, receiving more than half of all aid going to the five geographic regions (see figure III). About 39 per cent of all population assistance goes to fund global and interregional activities, including advocacy; research; reproductive health; support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support; and safe motherhood.

Figure III

Expenditures for population activities by geographic region, 2008



Source: Resource flows project database. Figures are provisional.

Note: Development bank loans are not included.

B. Expenditures for population activities by category of activity

17. The growing trend towards the integration of services and the use of sector-wide approaches in development assistance is making it increasingly difficult for countries to readily distinguish between expenditures for population and other health-related activities and, within the population sector, between family planning, reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS activities. However, while precise figures may not always be available, it is still possible to estimate the amount of resources spent on each of the four categories of the costed population package. Monitoring expenditures for the separate categories is an important component of budgeting, policymaking and programme planning.

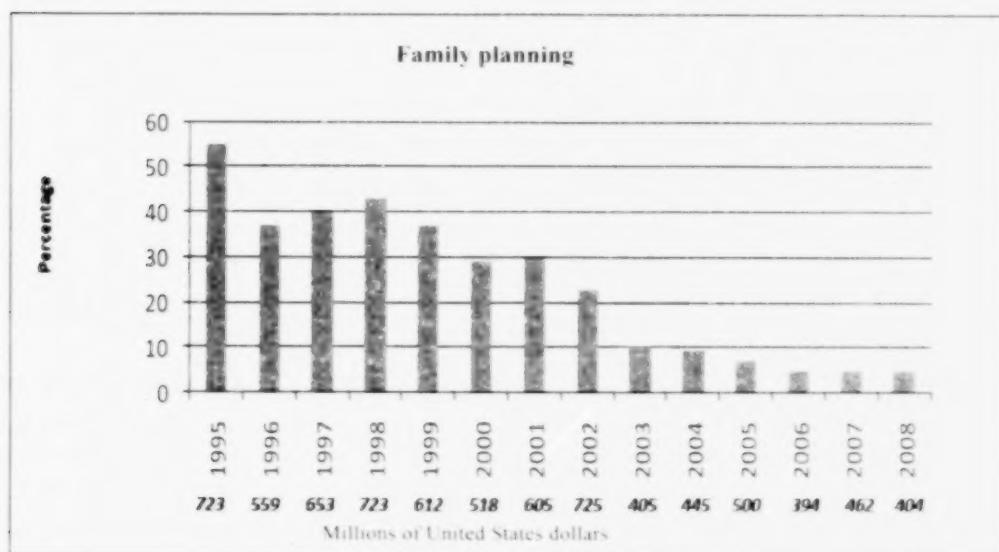
18. UNFPA monitors expenditures for population activities in the following four costed categories: (a) family planning services; (b) basic reproductive health

services; (c) STD/HIV/AIDS activities; and (d) basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. Although funding has increased over the years, it has not been increasing in all areas of the costed population package. In fact, the increase in resource mobilization is due in large part to increases in funding for HIV/AIDS. It is important to ensure a substantial amount of money to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS, but it is also critically important to mobilize adequate resources for the other components of the population package, especially for family planning and reproductive health, which are key for the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 5, the one that is falling behind the most (see figure IV).

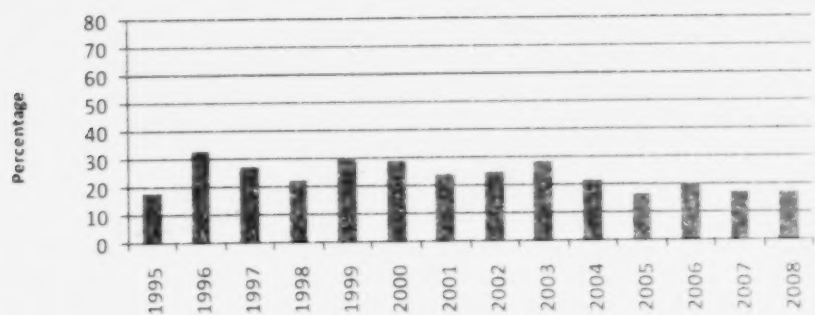
19. Funding for family planning services has decreased in absolute dollar terms since 1995, when UNFPA first began monitoring resource flows by the four costed population categories. Although funding for reproductive health and basic research activities has increased, HIV/AIDS activities continue to receive by far the most population assistance. It remains to be seen whether funding for family planning and reproductive health will increase in 2009 and 2010 as a result of the reaffirmation by the international community of the importance of such investments at the commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Conference in 2009 and the renewal of its commitments at the tenth anniversary of the Millennium Summit, in 2010.

Figure IV

Expenditures for population activities as a percentage of total funding, by category of population activity, 1995-2008



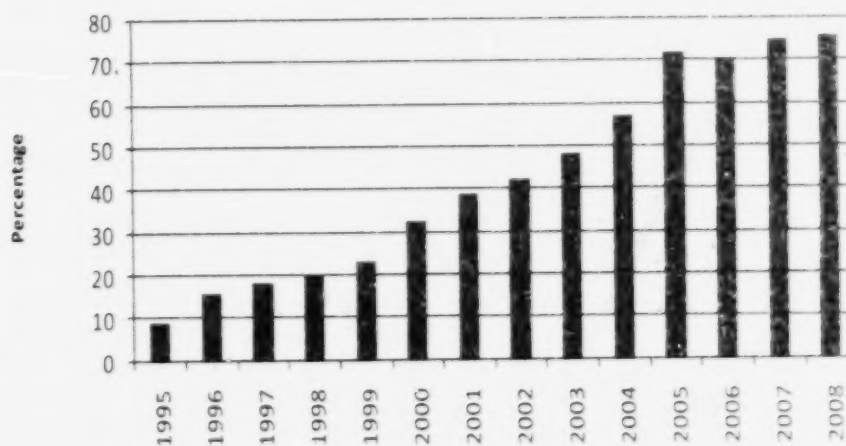
Reproductive health



237 499 441 370 497 516 492 782 1091 1037 1136 1478 1467 1394

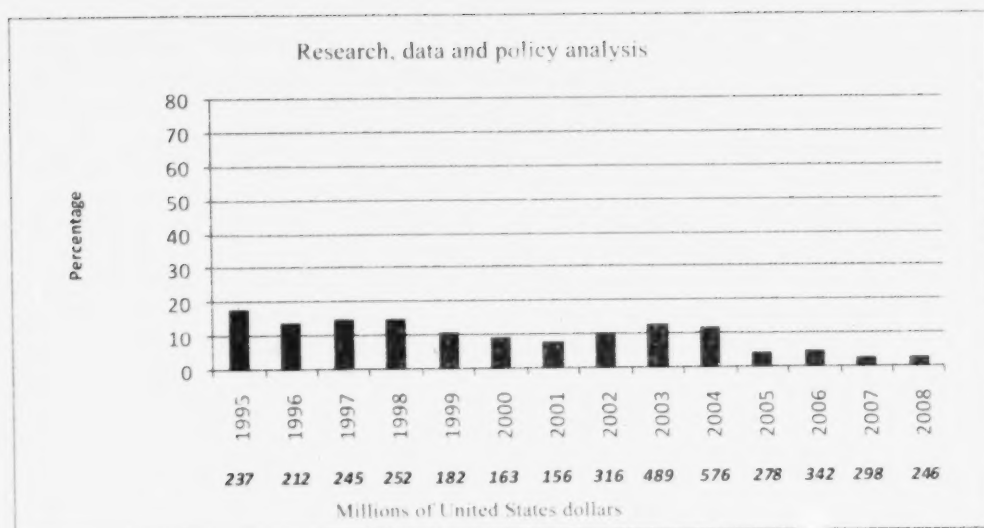
Millions of United States dollars

STD/HIV/AIDS



118 242 294 336 381 575 794 1339 1862 2755 4885 5102 6540 6335

Millions of United States dollars



Source: UNFPA, *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2007* (New York, 2009) and Resource Flows Project database.

Note: Development bank loans are not included.

C. Expenditures for population activities by channel of distribution

20. Assistance for population activities flows through a diverse network, moving from the donor to the recipient country through one of the following channels: (a) bilateral — directly from the donor to the recipient country Government; (b) multilateral — through United Nations organizations and agencies; and (c) non-governmental. The bilateral channel has overtaken the NGO channel, which predominated during the past decade. In 2008, it is estimated that about 21 per cent of population assistance was channelled by NGOs, compared to 53 per cent that went through the bilateral channel and 26 per cent that came from multilateral sources. This trend is expected to continue in 2009 and 2010 largely as a result of bilateral AIDS programmes.

IV. Domestic expenditures for population activities

A. Methodology

21. The Programme of Action estimated that two thirds of the funding required to finance population programmes would come from the domestic resources of developing countries. The mobilization of adequate domestic financial resources is therefore essential for the full implementation of the Cairo agenda. UNFPA has been monitoring domestic expenditures for population activities since 1997, primarily through the use of survey questionnaires sent to its country offices throughout the world for further distribution to Government ministries and large national NGOs. Although most Governments make every effort to provide the information requested, many are often unable to supply data because of funding, staffing and

time constraints. In addition, countries that do not have well-developed systems for monitoring resource flows are unable to provide information, especially when funding is pooled in integrated social and health projects and sector-wide approaches. Furthermore, most countries with decentralized Governments have not yet put in place accounting systems that readily allow for the provision of information on expenditures for population at subnational (lower administrative) levels.

22. In the present report, total global domestic expenditures for population activities are estimated using a methodology that incorporates the responses of the countries surveyed, prior reporting on actual and intended expenditures and secondary sources on national spending, and, in the absence of such information, estimates and projections are based on national income as measured by the level of gross domestic product (GDP), which proved the most influential variable explaining the growth of spending by Governments.⁴

B. Estimates and projections of domestic expenditures

23. The latest estimates and projections of global domestic expenditures for population activities for 2008-2010 are presented in table 2. While the overall levels mobilized increased very slightly from 2008 to 2009 and are projected to increase more significantly in 2010 as the worst of the financial crisis is expected to pass, it should be noted that this is due to the continued strong mobilization of resources in the Asia and Pacific region, which is heavily influenced by the two largest countries, which are least affected by the crisis. It is estimated that developing countries spent \$23.2 billion for population activities in 2008. The largest amount was mobilized in Asia (\$15.8 billion), followed by sub-Saharan Africa (\$3.0 billion), Latin America and the Caribbean (\$2.5 billion), Western Asia and North Africa (\$1.0 billion) and Eastern and Southern Europe (\$829 million).

24. Domestic expenditures are estimated to have increased only slightly, to \$23.3 billion, in 2009 largely because of the effects of the financial crisis and the inability of many countries to increase expenditures for population activities. As the worst of the financial crisis passes, it is expected that domestic expenditures will increase to \$25.7 billion in 2010. Asia is expected to continue to mobilize the largest amount of financial resources in both 2009 and 2010. Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to mobilize the second largest amount of funds, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean, Western Asia and North Africa, and Eastern and Southern Europe. Given the current global financial crisis, it is possible that resources will not reach projected levels.

25. It is estimated that 33 per cent of all domestic expenditures for population were spent on STD/HIV/AIDS activities in 2008. This percentage varied considerably by region, from 83 per cent in Eastern and Southern Europe to 15 per cent in Asia and the Pacific.

26. Data on domestic resource flows are rough estimates because they are often incomplete and not entirely comparable. However, the information is useful in that it provides some idea of the progress made by developing countries in achieving the

⁴ See Erik Beekink and Annemarie Ersten, "Projections of funds for population and AIDS activities, 2007-2009", (The Hague, 2008).

financial resource targets of the Programme of Action. While the figures show real commitment on the part of developing countries, they conceal the great variation in countries' ability to mobilize resources for population activities. Most domestic resource flows originate in a few large countries. Many countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa and the least developed countries, are not able to generate sufficient resources to finance their own population programmes and rely heavily on donor assistance.

Table 2

Projection of global domestic expenditures for population activities, 2008-2010

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Source of funds				Percentage share on GDP (100,000)
	Government	NGOs	Consumers ^a	Total	
2008					
Africa (sub-Saharan)	1 382 127	131 200	1 493 835	3 007 162	79
Asia and the Pacific	4 496 758	148 180	11 169 947	15 814 885	14
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 607 915	78 872	862 943	2 549 730	80
Western Asia and North Africa	579 163	57 685	373 560	1 010 408	22
Eastern and Southern Europe	536 879	15 922	276 493	829 293	83
Total	8 602 842	431 859	14 176 777	23 211 478	33
2009					
Africa (sub-Saharan)	1 377 532	128 405	1 489 087	2 995 025	79
Asia and the Pacific	4 564 348	148 043	11 337 840	16 050 231	14
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 586 998	77 115	847 159	2 511 272	80
Western Asia and North Africa	541 146	54 819	349 039	945 003	22
Eastern and Southern Europe	506 659	14 461	260 929	782 049	85
Total	8 576 683	422 842	14 284 055	23 283 580	32
2010					
Africa (sub-Saharan)	1 383 207	132 765	1 494 950	3 010 922	79
Asia and the Pacific	5 228 282	152 198	12 987 052	18 367 533	12
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 607 179	79 480	862 345	2 549 004	80
Western Asia and North Africa	572 891	57 884	369 515	1 000 291	22
Eastern and Southern Europe	512 890	14 720	264 138	791 748	85
Total	9 304 450	437 047	15 978 001	25 719 498	29

Source: Resource Flows Project database. See also Erik Beekink and Annemarie Erntsen, "Projections of funds for population and AIDS activities, 2007-2009" (The Hague, 2008).

^a Consumer spending on population activities covers only out-of-pocket expenditures and is based on the average amount spent per region, as measured by the World Health Organization, for health care in general. For each region, the ratio of private out-of-pocket versus per capita Government expenditures was used to derive consumer expenditures in the case of population activities.

C. Components of domestic funding for population activities

27. Domestic funding for population activities comes primarily from Governments, national NGOs and private consumers. Governments are considered to be responsible for most domestic expenditures for population activities. However, since the level of Government funding usually depends on the level of national income, Governments of least developed countries, which are faced with many competing development priorities, often cannot afford to make the necessary investments in population programmes. They rely heavily on external funding from donors. National NGOs also contribute financial resources for population activities, but the majority of them are also highly dependent on international resources. Their main role lies in advocacy work and in reaching people at the grass-roots level.

28. Consumer spending as measured by out-of-pocket expenditures represents the largest part of resources spent on population activities. Private consumer expenditures account for a large percentage of total funding for health care. Although the exact amount of worldwide health-care spending for population activities is not known, it stands to reason that a significant proportion of expenditures for family planning, reproductive health and STD HIV/AIDS services are borne by consumers. The few available sources of information on private spending reveal great variations between regions and countries and, in some cases, changes over time in the share of private spending within countries themselves. In estimating consumer spending, the Resource Flows Project used out-of-pocket health expenditures of households from the national health account figures collected by the World Health Organization. The out-of-pocket health expenditures were assumed to be completely in line with out-of-pocket expenditures for population goods and services.

V. Funding requirements to achieve the objectives of the Programme of Action

29. To ensure adequate funding for the implementation of the Programme of Action, UNFPA reviewed the original estimates for the four categories of the costed population package and produced revised estimates to meet current needs and costs. The revised estimates, which were presented to the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-second session, in 2009, are much higher than the original targets agreed on in 1994 because they take into account both current needs and current costs and because they include such interventions as AIDS treatment and care and reproductive cancer screening and treatment that were not part of the original package.

30. Table 3 sets out the levels of funding required to achieve the objectives of the Programme of Action. In order to fully fund the necessary sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning and HIV/AIDS services, as well as censuses, surveys, civil registration and population research and training, the international community would need to mobilize \$49 billion in 2009. The costs are minimum estimates required to implement the goals in those areas. There will always be unspecified costs that fall outside the scope of the cost estimates, as well as adjustments for demand generation, stock maintenance and the like.

Table 3

Updated estimates for implementation of the Programme of Action, by subregion, 2009-2015

(\$Million or 1,000,000 dollars)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Global	48 980	64 724	67 762	68 196	68 629	69 593	69 810
Sexual reproductive health/family planning	23 454	27 437	30 712	32 006	32 714	33 284	33 030
Family planning direct costs	2 342	2 615	2 906	3 209	3 529	3 866	4 097
Maternal health direct costs	6 114	7 868	9 488	11 376	13 462	15 746	18 002
Programme and system-related costs	14 999	16 954	18 319	17 422	15 723	13 672	10 931
HIV/AIDS	23 975	32 450	33 107	33 951	34 734	35 444	36 189
Basic research/data/policy analysis	1 551	4 837	3 943	2 239	1 181	864	591
Sub-Saharan Africa	20 063	27 075	29 473	29 869	30 292	30 022	28 980
Sexual reproductive health/family planning	8 482	10 612	12 596	12 675	12 764	12 184	10 731
Family planning direct costs	329	414	506	606	713	827	931
Maternal health direct costs	1 429	1 833	2 280	2 771	3 306	3 883	4 411
Programme and system-related costs	6 725	8 366	9 809	9 298	8 746	7 473	5 389
HIV/AIDS	11 228	15 891	16 227	16 746	17 243	17 638	18 110
Basic research/data/policy analysis	353	571	651	449	285	200	139
Asia and the Pacific	17 549	23 281	23 923	23 788	23 862	24 415	25 245
Sexual reproductive health/family planning	9 055	10 278	11 027	11 753	12 124	12 820	13 533
Family planning direct costs	1 434	1 552	1 675	1 803	1 937	2 077	2 156
Maternal health direct costs	2 799	3 664	4 299	5 110	6 018	7 024	8 054
Programme and system-related costs	4 822	5 062	5 053	4 840	4 169	3 719	3 323
HIV/AIDS	7 853	10 687	10 848	11 048	11 207	11 409	11 525
Basic research/data/policy analysis	641	2 316	2 048	987	530	186	187
Latin America and Caribbean	6 366	7 591	7 439	7 775	7 699	7 966	8 320
Sexual reproductive health/family planning	3 132	3 401	3 627	3 837	3 922	4 119	4 347
Family planning direct costs	310	343	378	414	452	492	518
Maternal health direct costs	958	1 182	1 431	1 706	2 009	2 340	2 689
Programme and system-related costs	1 864	1 876	1 818	1 717	1 461	1 286	1 150
HIV/AIDS	3 072	3 461	3 562	3 630	3 703	3 770	3 867
Basic research/data/policy analysis	162	729	250	309	74	78	106
Western Asia and North Africa	2 795	3 685	3 418	3 538	3 501	3 865	3 721
Sexual reproductive health/family planning	1 852	2 009	2 130	2 232	2 258	2 339	2 415
Family planning direct costs	178	204	231	261	292	325	346
Maternal health direct costs	603	735	875	1 019	1 171	1 328	1 471
Programme and system-related costs	1 071	1 070	1 025	953	796	686	598
HIV/AIDS	798	1 095	1 112	1 131	1 146	1 163	1 183
Basic research/data/policy analysis	145	582	177	174	97	363	123

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Eastern and Southern Europe	2 204	3 091	3 508	3 226	3 275	3 326	3 542
Sexual/reproductive health/family planning	933	1 137	1 334	1 510	1 645	1 824	2 004
Family planning direct costs	91	103	116	125	135	145	146
Maternal health direct costs	324	454	605	771	960	1 171	1 386
Programme and system-related costs	517	579	613	614	551	508	471
HIV/AIDS	1 023	1 316	1 358	1 397	1 435	1 465	1 503
Basic research/data/policy analysis	248	638	816	320	195	38	35

Note: UNAIDS has recently updated its cost estimates for HIV/AIDS expenditures to depict a scenario that reaches coverage later than the original figures presented here. While regional figures have not been officially released, the global 2009 figure for HIV/AIDS is \$20 billion. This increases incrementally until it reaches \$37 billion in 2015, slightly higher than the original figure.

31. The costing estimates for family planning assume that the current unmet need will be satisfied in 2015, although there is likely to be greater demand for family planning as people become more aware of the options. The costing estimates for reproductive health include antenatal care, delivery care, obstetric complication care, newborn interventions, reproductive organ cancer screening and treatment as well as other maternal care interventions. STD/HIV/AIDS costing includes elements for prevention, treatment, care and support, including elements specifically to address the prevention of violence against women.

32. The cost estimates for the drugs, supplies and personnel needed to achieve the goals of the Programme of Action increase significantly over time owing to increases in the number of people projected to be receiving care as service coverage is scaled up as well as increases in the underlying population.

33. Health systems and programme costs related to family planning and reproductive health were estimated to reflect the need for a significant investment in the health systems and planning in order to achieve the goal of universal coverage. Without adequate investment in health systems and programmes, it will be impossible to achieve the coverage goals. Elements included in this cost estimate include programme management, supervision, health education, monitoring and evaluation, advocacy, health system infrastructure, information systems, human resources training and commodity supply systems. The cost estimates for the health systems and programmes assume that the bulk of the investment will be made between 2009 and 2013. As a result of this assumption, the estimates for health systems and programme costs peak in 2011 and then begin to decline. Cost estimates also include support during humanitarian crisis situations, which are an ongoing challenge to medical systems in many countries.

34. Total costs for sexual and reproductive health, which includes the family planning and maternal health components (including direct costs and programme and systems costs), are estimated to be \$23.5 billion in 2009, peak at \$33.3 billion in 2014 and decrease slightly to \$33 billion in 2015. Total costs for the HIV/AIDS

component are estimated to be \$24 billion in 2009 and to increase each year thereafter, until they reach \$36.2 billion in 2015.⁵

35. The estimates for the basic data, research and population and development policy analysis component were obtained by summing four expenditure categories: censuses, surveys, civil registration, and research and training. Census expenditures were based on per capita census costs by subregion, which varied from \$1.50 in East, Central and North Africa to \$11.70 in Southern Europe. The total was then allocated to a four-year period: 10 per cent in the year before the census, 60 per cent in the census year and 15 per cent in each of the two years after the census. Survey costs were estimated at \$1.25 or \$1.50 per household, depending on the subregion, while the household sample sizes were estimated at 1 per cent, 0.5 per cent or 0.25 per cent, depending on whether the country had less than 1 million, between 1 million and 25 million or more than 25 million inhabitants. Furthermore, it was assumed that all developing countries should have a survey of this kind once every four years.

36. For civil registration costs, it was assumed that the cost of processing each event (births, deaths, marriages, divorces) and entering it into the statistical system was one third of the per capita census cost for each subregion. Research and training costs were computed as 5 per cent of the total average annual costs of the previous three categories over the period from 2005 to 2015. The updated estimates for the data and research component are considerably higher than the original estimates agreed upon in Cairo in 1994 primarily because they reflect the real costs of census-taking to a much larger degree than previously. This is especially true in 2010, when total spending will reach \$4.84 billion, of which \$4.41 billion will be census expenditure. On the whole, census costs make up about three quarters (75.8 per cent) of the total. Surveys comprise 6.9 per cent and civil registration 12.5 per cent. The average annual expenditure over the seven-year period is estimated to be \$2.17 billion.

37. It is clear that current funding levels for all four categories of the costed population package are considerably below what is necessary to meet the needs in developing countries. In fact, the gap between actual resources mobilized and the funding levels required is greater than it has ever been. Funding levels will not be sufficient to meet current requirements. Given the global financial crisis, stagnating funding levels and the uncertainty of future funding, the full implementation of the Cairo agenda may indeed be in jeopardy. If estimates for 2009 hold, and if donors did indeed contribute around \$10 billion and developing countries mobilized approximately \$23 billion in domestic resources, the total amount is roughly \$16 billion short of what was needed in 2009 to finance population programmes in developing countries.

38. In the case of family planning, the absolute dollar amounts are lower than they were in 1995. This has important implications for addressing the unmet need for contraception and ensuring that women can exercise their reproductive rights. Funding for reproductive health, although considerably larger than in 1995, has decreased since 2006. This also has implications for ensuring universal access to

⁵ UNAIDS has recently updated its cost estimates for HIV/AIDS expenditures to depict a scenario that reaches coverage later than the figures presented in table 3. While regional figures have not been officially released, the global 2009 figure for HIV/AIDS is \$20 billion. This increases incrementally until it reaches \$37 billion in 2015, slightly higher than the original figure.

reproductive health, especially access to appropriate, acceptable and affordable services to address the needs of women, men and adolescents. Current levels of funding for HIV/AIDS programmes, although much higher than that of the other components of the costed population package, are still inadequate for prevention and treatment. The rising cost of collecting data requires adequate resources to ensure that countries conduct their current decennial census, carry out periodic surveys, maintain civil registration systems and provide the necessary training and support for research to inform policymaking and programme planning.

39. Both donor and domestic funding should be increased in all four components of the costed population package to ensure the implementation of the goals of the Programme of Action and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

VI. Major challenges in implementing the financial targets

40. *Impact of the global financial crisis.* The current global financial crisis will affect the amount of resources that Governments will be able to allocate to population activities. Even in the best of times, funding behaviour is not easy to predict. Estimates and projections are dependent on whether Governments follow the expected patterns of spending given past reported expenditures and levels of national income and whether they live up to their commitments. In times of financial downturn, the poorest countries are often the hardest hit and may not be able to mobilize the resources necessary to implement population programmes. Further strains on the already overburdened public sector may mean that health services such as antenatal and post-natal care, reproductive health and family planning may be perceived as non-essential. The financial crisis is raising concerns about whether aid commitments will be honoured. Donors experiencing slowing economic growth may scale down population assistance and decrease development spending as they seek to strengthen their own economies and provide services at home. Estimates for 2009 show signs that this is already happening. Official development assistance may become more volatile at a time when developing countries are most in need.

41. *Heavy dependence on a few key players for resource mobilization.* Population assistance originates with a few major donors, and the majority of domestic resources are mobilized in a few large developing countries. Most donor countries do not provide substantial funding for population activities, and most developing countries are not in a position to mobilize sufficient resources to fund much-needed population and AIDS programmes and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Poor countries are faced with many competing development priorities, and many of them simply cannot afford to make the necessary investments in population.

42. *Disproportionate share of consumers in population expenditures.* The role played by consumers in population spending is much larger than usually assumed. In many cases, it exceeds Government and NGO expenditures. Although variations exist between regions and countries, if spending on population and AIDS activities is completely in line with spending on health in general, then it is safe to assume that consumers in developing countries pay more than half of the burden of population expenditures. Out-of-pocket spending by consumers, especially the poor,

has important implications for policy initiatives aimed at reducing poverty and income inequality in the developing world.

43. *Less funding received for family planning.* In absolute dollar terms, funding for family planning is lower than it was in 1995. If not reversed, the trend towards less funding for family planning will have serious implications for countries' ability to address unmet needs for such services and could undermine efforts to prevent unintended pregnancies and reduce maternal and infant mortality. Providing modern family planning services brings a range of benefits for women, their families and society. Addressing family planning needs helps to reduce the number of unintended pregnancies, miscarriages and induced abortions.⁶

44. *Centrality of population and reproductive health to development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.* At the 2005 World Summit, world leaders committed themselves to "achieving universal access to reproductive health by 2015, as set out at the International Conference on Population and Development, integrating this goal in strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, aimed at reducing maternal mortality, improving maternal health, reducing child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS and eradicating poverty" (General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 57 (g)). The Millennium Development Goals, especially the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, will not be achieved if population and health issues are not addressed. This includes the promotion of women's rights and greater investments in education and health, including reproductive health and family planning.

45. *The new aid environment.* The provision of aid is no longer business as usual. Given limited financial resources, issues of cost-effectiveness and programme efficiency are increasingly in the forefront. It is not sufficient for resources to be mobilized; both donors and recipients must make sure that the resources are used for the benefit of all, especially the poor. The coordination of donor policies and the identification of funding gaps are also essential. In an effort to reform the way in which aid is delivered and managed, ministers of both developed and developing countries responsible for promoting development and heads of multilateral and bilateral development institutions endorsed the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (March 2005), aimed at increasing the impact of aid on reducing poverty and inequality, increasing growth, building capacity and accelerating the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

VII. Conclusion

A. Progress in resource mobilization

46. Although considerable progress has been made, the financial resources currently mobilized are not sufficient to meet today's growing needs. Current funding levels are way below the more realistic revised targets necessary to realize the goals of the Programme of Action and achieve the Millennium Development Goals. This is true for all four components of the costed population package. The

⁶ Guttmacher Institute and UNFPA, *Adding it Up: The Costs and Benefits of Investing in Family Planning and Maternal and Newborn Health* (New York, 2009).

lack of adequate funding remains the chief constraint to the full implementation of the goals.

47. Of particular concern is the decreasing proportion of funding for family planning services, which, if not reversed, may have serious implications for countries' ability to address unmet needs for such services and could undermine efforts to prevent unintended pregnancies and reduce maternal and infant mortality. It is also very important to ensure adequate investments to support the 2010 round of censuses.

B. The way forward

48. A lack of adequate resources to meet current needs is a major impediment to the achievement of both the goals of the Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals. The current global financial crisis is of special concern, since funding is not expected to continue increasing at the levels required to meet current needs in developing countries. It is essential that all Governments, of both donor and developing countries, recommit themselves to implementing the objectives of the Programme of Action and mobilizing the resources required to meet those objectives given current needs. It is important that funding for all four population categories increase. It is especially important to ensure that family planning and reproductive health issues receive the increased attention they deserve, which is necessary in order to achieve Millennium Development Goal 5.

49. To accelerate the implementation of the Cairo agenda and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, the international community should continue to ensure that population and reproductive health are seen as an integral part of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and that they figure prominently in national development programmes and poverty reduction strategies.

50. Given limited financial resources, it is essential that donor countries, international agencies and recipient countries continue to strengthen their efforts and their collaboration to avoid duplication, identify funding gaps and ensure that resources are used as effectively and efficiently as possible. Coordinating donor financing policies and planning procedures will help to enhance the impact and cost-effectiveness of contributions to population programmes.

51. The private sector has an important role to play in the mobilization of resources for population and development and in the monitoring of population expenditures. Civil society, especially women's NGOs, can be instrumental in trying to ensure that Governments achieve financial targets and equity objectives and that resources reach all segments of the population, especially those that are most in need.

52. The challenge is to mobilize sufficient resources to meet growing needs. This is particularly important given the current global financial crisis. Increased political will and a redoubling of efforts to generate additional international assistance and to increase domestic funding are urgently needed to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action and achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

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**Programme implementation and future programme
of work of the Secretariat in the field of population****Programme implementation and progress of work in the
field of population in 2009: Population Division,
Department of Economic and Social Affairs****Report of the Secretary-General***Summary*

The present report reviews the progress made by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in implementing its programme of work in the field of population in 2009. It covers the activities of the Population Division dealing with the analysis of fertility, mortality and international migration; the preparation of world population estimates and projections; the monitoring of population policies; the analysis of the interrelations between population and development; and the monitoring and dissemination of population information. The report also covers the major activities carried out by the Division, including the substantive servicing of intergovernmental bodies, the preparation of parliamentary documentation and technical publications, the organization of expert meetings and the dissemination of results, including through the Internet.

The objective of the subprogramme on population is to enable the international community to better understand and effectively address current and foreseeable population issues and the population dimensions of development at the national and international levels. The Commission on Population and Development provides the subprogramme with intergovernmental guidance.

The Commission may wish to take note of this report.

* E/CN.9/2010/L.



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I. Introduction

1. The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme on population of the biennial programme plan and priorities. The subprogramme takes account of the recommendations of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, the outcome of the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly (resolution S-21/2, annex) on key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹ and the outcomes of other relevant international conferences and summits, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2) and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1). It also responds to the resolutions and decisions of the Commission on Population and Development, in particular resolution 2004/1 on the work programme in the field of population, as well as relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

2. As described in the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2008-2009 (A/61/6/Rev.1), the objective of subprogramme 6, Population, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs, was to enable the international community to better understand and effectively address current and foreseeable population issues and the population dimensions of development at the national and international levels. The Commission on Population and Development provides intergovernmental guidance for the subprogramme.

3. The expected accomplishments for the subprogramme, as presented in section 9, Economic and social affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009 (A/62/6 (Sect. 9)), were to have:

(a) Effectively facilitated review by Member States of progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the outcome of the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly;

(b) Enhanced awareness of new and emerging population issues and increased knowledge and understanding, at the national level, particularly in the areas of fertility, mortality, migration, HIV/AIDS, urbanization, population growth and population ageing;

(c) Improved accessibility and timeliness of population information and data for use by Member States, civil society and academia.

4. The Population Division collaborates closely with the agencies, funds, programmes and bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation of the work programme on population and in the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development. United Nations missions, national Government offices, United Nations offices, researchers, media representatives and the public regularly consult the Population Division regarding population estimates and projections, and information and analyses on population and development issues.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

5. The present report focuses on the research activities and other initiatives pursued by the Population Division during 2009, presented according to thematic area. It also provides a substantive summary of the results of the activities and outputs of the Division, which include the substantive servicing of intergovernmental bodies, the preparation of parliamentary documentation and technical publications, the organization of expert meetings and the dissemination of results through various forms of outreach. A recapitulation of the Division's technical meetings and publications for 2009 is presented in the annex to this report.

II. Fertility and family planning

6. An Expert Group Meeting on Recent and Future Trends in Fertility was held in New York from 2 to 4 December 2009. The meeting brought together experts from academic institutions, research institutes and statistical offices to examine recent trends in fertility and discuss future prospects as part of preparations for the forthcoming 2010 Revision of *World Population Prospects*. The first two days of the meeting were devoted to presentations on fertility levels, trends and prospects in selected countries and regions of the world. The third day focused on the presentation and assessment of new methodology for projecting fertility based on a Bayesian approach. The results presented were encouraging and will be taken into account in the preparation of the 2010 Revision.

7. As part of its task of producing and disseminating timely estimates of the determinants of fertility, the Population Division produced two wallcharts and three data sets on CD-ROM. The wallchart and CD-ROM entitled *World Contraceptive Use 2009*² present estimates of levels of and trends in contraceptive use for 181 countries or areas, including data by method used and estimates of unmet need for contraception. Globally, in 2007, 63 per cent of women of reproductive age who were married or in union were contraceptive users. Contraceptive prevalence ranged from 3 per cent in Chad to 88 per cent in Norway, and was higher in the more developed regions (70 per cent) than in the less developed regions (62 per cent). Contraceptive prevalence remained low in sub-Saharan Africa, at 21 per cent, and unmet need for contraception was particularly high in that region, with half of the 42 countries with data reporting that between 20 per cent and 30 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 who were married or in union had an unmet need for contraception. Globally, the most common contraceptive method is female sterilization, used by 20 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in union, followed by the intrauterine device (IUD), used by 14 per cent, and the birth control pill, used by 9 per cent. The ranking of contraceptive methods varies considerably across countries and regions.

8. The CD-ROMs entitled *World Fertility Data 2008*³ and *World Marriage Data 2008*³ present both period and cohort indicators of fertility and marriage for 224 countries or areas, including all 192 Member States. For each country, five estimates referring to different years within the period 1970-2007 are presented. The wallchart entitled *World Fertility Patterns 2009*⁴ presents a subset of the indicators contained in the CD-ROM. According to the estimates presented, global fertility declined from

² United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.7 and POP DB CP Rev.2009.

³ Available at <http://www.un.org/esa/population>.

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.12.

4.7 children per woman in the early 1970s to 2.6 children per woman in the period 2005-2010. Most of this decline is attributable to falling fertility, from 5.6 to 2.5 children per woman, in the group of developing countries that excludes the least developed countries. In the least developed countries, average fertility remains high at 4.4 children per woman in the period 2005-2010, and 31 of the 49 least developed countries still have fertility levels of 5.0 children per woman or higher.

9. To raise awareness about the implications of continued high fertility in the least developed countries, the Population Division produced a policy brief⁵ entitled: "What would it take to accelerate fertility decline in the least developed countries?". The brief outlines the benefits of expanding access to modern family planning methods, documents the high levels of unmet need for contraception in the least developed countries and argues that expanding access to family planning can significantly contribute to the reduction of maternal and child mortality, two of the key Millennium Development Goals. In addition, the brief highlights Government commitment and increased funding for family planning in the least developed countries as being necessary to reduce unmet need for contraception, and notes that donor funding for family planning has decreased in most countries since 1995.

10. The Population Division is responsible for reporting on three indicators of universal access to reproductive health included in the revised framework for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals: (a) contraceptive prevalence rate; (b) adolescent birth rate; and (c) unmet need for family planning. The latter is monitored in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). In 2009, the Division provided updated estimates for each of the indicators, together with corresponding metadata (including definitions and methods of computation), for the Millennium Development Goals database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. In addition, the Population Division contributed to the database estimates of the contraceptive prevalence of modern methods and condom use, and of the spacing and limiting components of unmet need for family planning.

III. Mortality and health

11. The Population Division convened an Expert Group Meeting on Health, Mortality and Development in New York from 10 to 12 November 2009. The Meeting brought together experts and representatives of intergovernmental organizations to discuss current health challenges, including the burden of disease, strategies to address such challenges, including the strengthening of health systems, and the estimation of adult mortality. The presentations given at the Meeting contributed to the preparations for the forty-third session of the Commission on Population and Development. The Meeting also focused on methodological developments for estimating adult mortality, providing an opportunity for the United Nations system to cooperate in harmonizing and improving the reliability of the adult mortality estimates it uses. Thus, the Meeting also fulfilled the objectives of the Third Coordination Meeting on the Estimation of Adult Mortality, which it replaced. The report of the Meeting is under preparation.

⁵ United Nations Population Division, Policy Brief No. 2009.1 (March 2009).

12. The Population Division issued a wallchart entitled *World Mortality 2009*,⁶ which presents data on infant mortality, under-five mortality, the probability of dying between specific ages, and life expectancy at birth by sex for the period 2005-2010. It also shows the maternal mortality ratio for 2005, HIV prevalence and the number of deaths caused by AIDS in 2007, and the proportion of all deaths by major groups of causes of death in 2004. Estimates are presented for 196 countries or areas.

13. In order to assess the gender dimensions of child mortality, the Population Division has been preparing revised and updated estimates of infant mortality (${}_1q_0$), child mortality (${}_4q_1$) and under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$) by sex for developing countries with at least one million inhabitants in 2005. A report containing an analysis of sex differentials in child mortality is in preparation. It is well known that, because of biological factors, boys are more likely to die in infancy than girls. Preliminary findings indicate that the excess male mortality among infants has remained almost universal since the 1970s, whereas among children aged 1 to 4, the prevalence of excess male mortality has increased markedly.

14. The Population Division has continued to compile and document data suitable for the estimation of mortality. In order to facilitate access to the various types of data available for the estimation of mortality, the Division is developing a database containing both the basic data needed for mortality estimation and relevant metadata.

15. During 2009, the Population Division continued to participate actively in the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, whose objective is to coordinate efforts to monitor progress made towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 4 regarding the reduction of infant and under-five mortality. Established in 2004, the Inter-agency Group is led by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), and its members include both the Population Division and the World Bank. The Division provides valuable input in revising and updating the official database on infant and under-five mortality estimates maintained by UNICEF.

16. The Population Division collaborated in the preparation of the high-level plenary meeting that will take place at United Nations Headquarters in New York in September 2010. As part of this process, the Division served as co-chair of the Working Group of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs on the Millennium Development Goals, organizing meetings and coordinating activities. The Division prepared the report of the Secretary-General on the scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly (A/64/263).

IV. International migration

17. The Population Division issued the report entitled "International migration report 2006: a global assessment" (ESA/P/WP.209). The first part of the report provides an analysis of international migration levels, trends and policies. Between 1990 and 2005, the more developed regions absorbed most of the increase in the global number of international migrants. A major reason for the slow growth in

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.4.

migrant stock in the less developed regions was the decline in the number of refugees. The number of Governments that wished to lower their levels of immigration fell by half between 1996 and 2005. Increasingly, Governments were taking measures to facilitate the inflows of skilled migrants and low-skilled temporary migrant workers. The second part of the report includes the reports of the Secretary-General on international migration and development prepared for the fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth and sixtieth sessions of the General Assembly, together with the resolutions on international migration and development adopted at those sessions. Part three of the report contains international migration profiles for 228 countries or areas as well as for major areas, regions and special country groupings. The profiles contain data for 1995 and 2005 on total population, international migrant stock, refugees and remittances, as well as information on Government views and policies relating to immigration and emigration levels. Levels of annual average net migration over the periods 1995-2000 and 2000-2005 are also presented. During 2009, the Population Division continued to work on an updated version of the assessment report.

18. The Population Division published a wallchart entitled "International Migration 2009".⁷ The wallchart presents the most recent estimates of the international migrant stock by country, shown in greater detail in the CD-ROM entitled "Trends in international migrant stock: the 2008 revision". The wallchart also includes estimates of remittances and of net migration as well as information on the status of ratification of five international instruments related to international migration. According to the 2008 Revision of "Trends in international migrant stock", the number of international migrants increased from 195 million in 2005 to 214 million in 2010. During the period 2005-2010, the growth rate of the migrant stock was 1.8 per cent per year, similar to that during the period 2000-2005. According to statistics published by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), there were 15.2 million refugees in 2008. In 2007, remittances at the global level reached \$380 billion, according to World Bank estimates. While remittances accounted for less than 1 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) globally, they constituted 5.4 per cent of the GDP of the least developed countries. An interactive version of the 2008 Revision can be accessed on the international migration page of the Division's website (<http://www.unmigration.org>).

19. The Population Division issued the data set entitled "International migration flows to and from selected countries: the 2008 revision", which contains annual data on inflows and, where available, outflows and net flows, of international migrants by country of previous residence or next residence. The data set presents data for 29 countries of destination, twice as many as those included in the 2005 Revision of the same data set.

20. The Population Division collaborated with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in the organization of a regional workshop on international migration statistics, held in Cairo from 30 June to 3 July 2009. The workshop brought together more than 50 representatives of national statistical offices and relevant ministries from member States of ESCWA as well as representatives of regional and international organizations, and experts from within

⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.8.

and outside the ESCWA region. Workshop participants noted that data collection on international migration in countries of the ESCWA region was deficient and could not be used to generate the type of statistics recommended by the United Nations. Strategies to improve the quality and availability of international migration statistics were discussed. Particular attention was given to measures that would improve the dissemination of existing data on international migration, especially those derived from administrative sources. The use of surveys to gather detailed information on the interrelations between international migration and development was also a focus of discussion.

21. The Population Division organized the Eighth Coordination Meeting on International Migration, held in New York on 16 and 17 November 2009. The Meeting brought together some 70 representatives of agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and of other relevant intergovernmental and regional organizations, as well as of civil society organizations and research institutes. Delegates from permanent missions in New York also participated as observers. The Meeting included presentations on the global and regional impact of the economic and financial crisis on international migration, and on recent developments in improving the evidence base on international migration and development. The Director of the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) presented the key findings of the *Human Development Report 2009*⁸, the theme of which was "Overcoming barriers: human mobility and development". Participants were briefed on the main achievements of the third meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, held in Athens on 4 and 5 November 2009. The Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations urged the United Nations system organizations to contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of the third meeting. A representative of the Government of Mexico, which will hold the chair of the Global Forum in 2010, spoke about the organization of the fourth meeting of the Forum, which is expected to take place in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, in November 2010. The organizations participating in the Eighth Meeting shared information about their current and future activities in the area of international migration. The papers and presentations prepared for the Seventh and the Eighth Coordination Meetings on International Migration can be accessed on the international migration page of the Division's website.

22. With financial support from UNICEF and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation of UNDP, the Population Division continued to update the United Nations Global Migration Database, which can be accessed through a password-protected Internet site (see <http://esa.un.org/unmigration>). The database contains the most complete set of publicly available data on the foreign or the foreign-born population enumerated by censuses or population registers and classified by sex, age and country of birth or citizenship, respectively. The data contained in the database have been used, in particular, to document the number of migrant children (persons under age 15).

23. During 2009, the Population Division was active in various forums working to improve data on international migration. In March 2009, a representative of the Division participated in the second meeting of the Suitland Working Group, an

⁸ United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2009: Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2009).

international task force led by the United States Census Bureau whose aim is to improve the availability of migration data mainly by expanding the use of household surveys. The Division also participated in the ad hoc Working Group on Policy Coherence, Data and Research created in 2009 under the aegis of the Global Forum on Migration and Development.

24. The Population Division continued to provide support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development, whose activities provide a link between the Global Forum and the United Nations. Supported by a grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, representatives of the Division and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs participated in the third meeting of the Global Forum, held in Athens on 4 and 5 November 2009.

25. The Population Division continued to provide substantive support to the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs in his capacity as member of the Global Migration Group, a consultative mechanism comprising the heads of 11 agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, a representative of the regional commissions, the World Bank and the head of the International Organization for Migration. In 2009, the Global Migration Group revised its terms of reference, modified its working methods, organized a one-day retreat, delivered a joint statement at the third meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development and produced a number of fact sheets on different aspects of international migration.

V. World population estimates and projections

26. The preparation of biennial population estimates and projections for all countries and areas of the world is a key part of the mandate of the Population Division. The results of this activity have considerable impact both inside and outside the United Nations system. Entities relying on population data generated by the Division include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the World Bank. Key publications on data and indicators prepared by entities of the United Nations system, such as the monitoring statistics for the Millennium Development Goals, use as input the official United Nations population estimates and projections prepared by the Division. Researchers, academics and the media also make full use of the Division's population estimates and projections. The official United Nations population estimates and projections are key inputs for several analytical reports prepared by the Division, including the reports on population ageing, fertility, mortality and international migration. The population estimates and projections are also used in the preparation of wallcharts and a number of databases.

27. In 2009, the Population Division issued the results of the 2008 Revision of *World Population Prospects*. Outputs presenting the results of the 2008 Revision include an interactive online database accessible through the Division's website, two CD-ROMs, a wallchart and a working paper presenting the analytical highlights of the 2008 Revision. For the 2008 Revision, the detailed documentation on the data sources and methods used at the country level has been enhanced and released in the

form of an Internet-accessible database (see <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp2008/index.htm>). In addition, the set of data available for download was expanded.

28. The data presented in *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision* show that the world population will likely increase from the current 6.8 billion to 7 billion by early 2012, and is projected to surpass 9 billion by 2050. The projected increase by 2050, amounting to almost 2.3 billion, is almost equivalent to the world population in 1950 and will be absorbed mostly by the less developed regions, whose population is projected to rise from 5.6 billion in 2009 to 7.9 billion in 2050. In contrast, the population of the more developed regions is expected to remain largely unchanged at 1.2 billion and would have declined were it not for the projected net migration from developing countries, which is expected to average 2.4 million persons per year after 2010.

29. The results of the 2008 Revision were issued in two sets of CD-ROMs containing files in Excel format: a comprehensive data set⁹ and an extended data set.¹⁰ The latter includes, for each demographic indicator, interpolated estimates by single calendar year. The results of the 2008 Revision were also published in two volumes, entitled: *Comprehensive Tables* (vol. I)¹¹ and *Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population* (vol. II).¹² A third volume, presenting an in-depth analysis of the results obtained, is under preparation. A wallchart entitled *World Population 2008*¹³ presents key indicators from the 2008 Revision.

30. The Population Division worked towards completion of the 2009 Revision of *World Urbanization Prospects*, which is expected to be released early in 2010. Estimates and projections of urban and rural populations will be made available through an interactive database accessible on the Division's website. The data will also be released on a CD-ROM and in wallcharts.

31. During 2009, the Population Division continued to lead a task team on population estimates operating under the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities. Members of the task team include all the regional commissions, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank. The task team held two meetings via teleconference and produced a report on metadata for annual population estimates to guide the compilation of population estimates by the United Nations Statistics Division. In addition, members of the task team collaborated with the Population Division in verifying the preliminary results of the 2008 Revision of *World Population Prospects* and were given special access to the results of the 2008 Revision.

32. In 2009, the Population Division continued developing a database that would integrate all empirical data used in preparing the official population estimates and projections of the United Nations. The Division also continued to work on improving the methodology for the preparation of its estimates and projections of

⁹ *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, Comprehensive Dataset* (CD-ROM) (United Nations publication, Sales No. 09.XII.5).

¹⁰ *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII Formats* (CD-ROM) (two disk set, United Nations publication, Sales No. 09.XII.6).

¹¹ *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, vol. I, Comprehensive Tables* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XIII.2).

¹² *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, vol. II, Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XIII.3).

¹³ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.2.

national populations and urban and rural populations. In particular, the Division pursued its collaboration with statisticians at the University of Washington in Seattle, United States of America, to develop a Bayesian approach to the projection of fertility and mortality.

VI. Population policies

33. As part of its efforts to ensure the proper monitoring of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and other internationally agreed development goals related to population, including the relevant Millennium Development Goals, the Population Division launched, in 2008, the United Nations Tenth Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development. Between 1963 and 2003, the Secretary-General conducted nine inquiries among Governments, recording their views and policies on every aspect of population and development. The Tenth Inquiry was sent to all permanent representatives to the United Nations in New York and was made available in paper, electronic and web-based formats. Although five reminders to complete the Inquiry had been sent by October 2009, the response rate remains low: only 35, or one fifth, of all Member States had responded by the end of 2009, a substantial decline compared with five years ago, when 85 Governments had responded within the same period. The results of the Inquiry have been incorporated into the 2009 edition of *World Population Policies* and its accompanying policy database.

34. The Population Division worked towards completion of *World Population Policies 2009*,¹⁴ the most comprehensive overview of population policies for all Member and non-member States of the United Nations. The report documents policy changes by providing policy information based on the data available at mid-decade for the 1970s, 1980s, 1990s and for 2009. Policy information is provided on, inter alia, population growth, fertility, health and mortality, international migration and spatial distribution. The report confirms that the most significant demographic concern among Governments continues to be the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Among developing countries, high infant and child mortality and high maternal mortality are, respectively, the second and third issues raising the most concern. In developed countries, population ageing is the most pressing concern, followed by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, low fertility and the size of the working-age population. Developed countries are concerned about the potential shortage of workers that could result from continued low fertility and the resulting population ageing. Developing countries are also concerned about the number of persons of working age, but mainly because they have been unable to expand employment rapidly enough. Two additional outputs related to *World Population Policies 2009* were released: a CD-ROM and an interactive online database, the latter accessible through the Division's website.

35. While the Division has accumulated a wealth of information on a wide range of population policy issues, the electronic storage and organization of those resources has been limited, thus limiting the use of the information. In order to improve access to those resources, the Division has begun to develop a relational database containing the results of all inquiries among Governments and a wide

¹⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.14 (forthcoming).

range of information on population policy from other official sources. This redesigned policy database will enable analysts to examine and compare data systematically and efficiently. A web-based user interface is being developed to facilitate access to the information available.

36. The Population Division completed a report entitled *Child Adoption: Trends and Policies*,¹⁵ in which it discusses the characteristics of national legislation governing child adoption and presents data on the total number of adoptions for 118 countries. In addition, the numbers of domestic and intercountry adoptions are presented for as many countries as possible. The report also contains detailed country profiles on adoption. Over 160 countries recognize the legal institution of adoption but 20 lack legal provisions allowing child adoption. Although, by 2005, the number of adoptions per year had reached nearly 250,000, the majority of adoptions took place in a few countries, in particular the United States, China and the Russian Federation, in order of magnitude. Domestic adoptions, meaning those involving only citizens or residents of the same country, account for 85 per cent of all adoptions. The number of domestic adoptions has been declining in many countries, however, due in part to the declining supply of adoptable children, which is in turn attributed to women's increased capacity to control their fertility and societal changes through which single parenthood has become more acceptable. At the same time, the number of intercountry adoptions has been rising, both in absolute terms and as a share of all adoptions. These and other findings regarding the characteristics of adopted children and adoptive parents can be found in the report. The paucity of the data available to study the characteristics of adoption is noted in the report, which also provides guidelines on how to improve the quality and coverage of adoption statistics.

VII. Population and development

37. The Population Division completed the report entitled "World population ageing 2009". According to the report, in 2009, the number of persons aged 60 or over had surpassed 700 million and was projected nearly to triple and likely surpass 2 billion by 2050. The financial and economic crisis was having significant negative effects on pension funds and on the rate of return of pension assets. The crisis also had an impact on the working-age population owing to rising unemployment. Persons that were due to retire and the millions of older persons lacking pensions in developing countries were especially vulnerable to the effects of the crisis. In the report, the Division also documented the differences between urban and rural areas in terms of population ageing and provided useful information on the characteristics of older populations in all countries of the world. An electronic version of the report can be accessed on the Division's website (<http://www.un.org/esa/population>).

38. The Population Division produced a wallchart entitled "Population ageing and development 2009",¹⁶ which contains updated indicators of the demographic, socio-economic and labour characteristics of older populations. The indicators presented in the wallchart include: proportion of the population aged 60 or over and the share of persons aged 80 or over; life expectancy at age 60; percentage of older persons (aged 60 or over) who are currently married, living alone or in the labour force;

¹⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XIII.4.

¹⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.10.

old-age support ratio; and statutory age at retirement. Indicators are presented for each of 230 countries, areas or regions. The wallchart is also accessible in electronic format on the Division's website.

39. In collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Division organized an Expert Group Meeting on Population Ageing, Intergenerational Transfers and Social Protection, which was held in Santiago, on 20 and 21 October 2009. The Meeting, funded by the International Development Research Centre of Canada, was co-sponsored by UNFPA, the University of California at Berkeley and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. The Meeting brought together more than 50 participants, including members of academia, representatives of international organizations and Government officials. Participants considered how population ageing in Latin America and other regions was transforming the needs for economic support and social protection of different population groups. To assess those transformations, a new methodology to derive national transfer accounts was considered, particularly as applied to the cases of Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay. Participants discussed the implications of population ageing for intergenerational transfers and pension systems, particularly in light of the current economic and financial crisis, and also considered options for addressing the increasing health expenditures associated with population ageing. A selection of the papers presented at the Meeting will be published in *Notas de Población*, a journal published by the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre — Population Division (CELADE) of ECLAC.

40. To ensure that the implications of population ageing for global public health were taken into account in the annual ministerial review conducted during the 2009 high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council, the Population Division organized a ministerial round table breakfast on the implications of population ageing for global public health, held in Geneva on 8 July 2009. The event was co-sponsored by the Governments of Israel and Mexico, which held the Chair of the Commission on Population and Development during different parts of 2009. Representatives of 12 Member States and four non-governmental organizations participated in the side event. Participants underscored that, in ageing populations, communicable diseases claimed far fewer lives than non-communicable diseases. The burden of disease had thus shifted to those suffering from often chronic conditions that required continuous health management. Participants acknowledged that strategies to address epidemiological changes in ageing populations had to be focused on both prevention and health care. Prevention should aim at reducing high-risk behaviours, including cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption and salt intake, and at reducing obesity caused both by lack of exercise and by the prevalence of high-fat and high-sugar diets. Several participants expressed concern about the growing prevalence of diabetes among relatively young populations and recognized that the increasing burden of chronic disease was leading to rising health-care costs.

41. The Population Division participated in the working group on the financial and economic crisis, set up by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which coordinated the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General to the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development (A/CONF.214/4), held in New York from 24 to 26 June 2009. The Division provided inputs for the report and support in servicing the Conference, including by assisting in the preparation of the report of round table 3 (A/CONF.214/8), on the theme

"Present and future impacts of the crisis on, inter alia, employment, trade, investment and development, including the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals and the Millennium Development Goals".

42. The Division provided inputs for the forty-fourth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The concept note on the draft general recommendation on older women and protection of their human rights (CEDAW/C/2009/II/WP.1/R) cited data compiled on older men and women by the Division. In addition, the Population Division collaborated with the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Division for Social Policy and Development in preparing a special note on the latest information on population ageing and older women. The note served as the basis for the discussions on older women and protection of their human rights, held on 21 July 2009 among entities of the United Nations system and key stakeholders.

43. Together with the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Division for Sustainable Development, the Population Division provided inputs for an article, entitled "Better cities, better lives: challenges of a rapidly urbanizing world", drafted by the Division for Public Administration and Development Management of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The article will be published in a magazine that will be made available at World Expo 2010 in Shanghai, China.

44. The 2009 edition of the Population, Resources, Environment and Development Databank (PRED Bank) was released on CD-ROM. The database includes 120 indicators, grouped under the following headings: (a) population; (b) resources; (c) environment; (d) development; and (e) policy. The indicators included in the 2009 edition cover the period 1990-2008, and allow users to examine the interrelationships between population trends and dynamics, changes in the availability of resources, impact on the environment and the effect of development.

45. The Population Division collaborated with UNFPA and other United Nations departments, agencies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UNDP and the United Nations Environment Programme, in the organization of a side event on cities, population dynamics and climate change, held during the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in Copenhagen from 7 to 18 December 2009. The Division provided substantive inputs for the presentations and discussions on population dynamics and their linkages with climate change. Participants in the side event highlighted the various approaches taken by the United Nations to support low-carbon and sustainable urban development, and the importance of population dynamics in planning for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

VIII. Monitoring, coordination and dissemination of population information

A. Monitoring of population trends and policies

46. The report of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring is prepared annually by the Population Division for submission to the Commission on Population and Development. The 2009 report (E/CN.9/2009/3) was focused on the

contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, the special theme for the forty-second session of the Commission.

47. The world population monitoring report prepared by the Population Division for the forty-third session of the Commission (E/CN.9/2010/3) focuses on health, morbidity, mortality and development.

B. Dissemination of population information and data

48. During 2009, the Population Division continued to update and expand its website in order to provide timely access by Government officials and civil society to population information. The Division's website (<http://www.un.org/esa/population>) provides access to most of its publications, usually well in advance of their availability in printed form. Postings on the website include highlights, key findings, papers presented at United Nations meetings, proceedings of United Nations meetings, reports, wallcharts, data sets and interactive databases. The site also provides information about the work of the Commission on Population and Development, including the official documentation for its sessions and guidance for non-governmental organizations wishing to participate in the work of the Commission. Traffic statistics indicate that in 2009 the Division's website was visited by some 3,800 users per day, generating approximately 2.5 million page views over the year.

49. The Population Division also maintains a website focusing exclusively on international migration (<http://www.unmigration.org>). This website serves as a portal containing links to the numerous international migration activities closely related to the work of the Division, both within and outside the United Nations system, and therefore includes links and references to the activities of the Global Forum on Migration and Development and the Global Migration Group.

50. The Population Division is responsible for maintaining the website of the United Nations Population Information Network, although extrabudgetary funding for this project ceased several years ago. The Network is a portal to the population information and data available throughout the United Nations system. Analysis of traffic to the website shows that the Network remains a well-established brand name and is a useful channel for the dissemination of the population information generated by the United Nations system, with the number of visits having totalled 62,000 in 2009.

51. The Population Division continued to use its e-mail announcement service to alert subscribers to important news, events and developments concerning its activities. The service currently has over 1,800 subscribers from around the world. Information on Division activities and outputs of particular relevance to developing countries is also distributed regularly to relevant persons and institutions included in the Division's various mailing lists.

52. MORTPAK for Windows, the Population Division's software package for demographic estimation, continued to be distributed, especially among analysts in developing countries who use it for teaching or research purposes. An updated version (4.1), compatible with Vista and Windows 7, was released.

IX. Technical cooperation

53. The focus of the Population Division's regular programme of technical cooperation is on building and strengthening capacity in developing countries to analyse demographic information needed to guide the formulation and implementation of population policy.

54. During 2009, the Population Division conducted a survey of governmental entities using or preparing demographic indicators to determine the areas most in need of capacity development. The responses suggest that many developing countries lack the human resources and institutional mechanisms required to incorporate demographic information into efforts to monitor the impact of relevant policies. The results of the survey are being used to develop a targeted strategy for expanding the capacity of officials in developing countries to carry out demographic analysis.

55. The Population Division's technical cooperation programme continued to support the development of the web-based multilingual demographic encyclopaedia, "Demopaedia", whose capacity to promote collaborative work across borders in different languages is being tested. The Division organized a side event on Demopaedia during the forty-second session of the Commission on Population and Development and a Demopaedia training session at the twenty-sixth International Population Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, held in Marrakech, Morocco. The training session took place on 27 September 2009 and provided training for 45 participants from 34 countries.

56. With financial support from UNFPA and in collaboration with ESCWA, the Population Division organized a workshop on strengthening analytical capacity in census analysis in developing countries, held in Beirut, from 7 to 11 December 2009. The workshop provided training to 13 Government officials from 11 developing countries on a variety of aspects of demographic analysis applicable to data yielded by censuses or surveys. During the workshop, participants were encouraged to network, evaluate learning tools and information sources, and develop suggestions for the improvement of available manuals and learning tools.

57. In response to the demand for training materials identified in surveys conducted by the Population Division, the technical manuals produced over the years by the Division have been scanned and posted on its website. The manuals have been cross-referenced for ease of use.

58. The Population Division collaborated with the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in providing training on population projections to statisticians. A training workshop was held in Chesham, United Kingdom, on 18 and 19 June 2009. Workshop participants, mainly from developing countries, were trained in population projection methodology and in the use of different software packages. The Division produced a training CD-ROM that included scanned copies of all methodological manuals produced by the Population Division.

Annex

Publications, expert group meetings and other materials prepared or organized by the Population Division (1 January-31 December 2009)^a

Expert group meetings

United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Population Ageing, Intergenerational Transfers and Social Protection, Santiago, 20 and 21 October 2009

Expert Group Meeting on Health, Mortality and Development, New York, 10-12 November 2009

Eighth Coordination Meeting on International Migration, New York, 16 and 17 November 2009

Expert Group Meeting on Emerging Issues in Fertility, New York, 2-4 December 2009

Research studies

World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, vol. I, Comprehensive Tables (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XIII.2)

World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, vol. II, Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XIII.3)

International Migration 2006: A Global Assessment (ESA/P/WP.209)

World Population Monitoring: Focusing on Population Distribution, Urbanization, Internal Migration and Development — The Concise Report (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.3)

Child Adoption: Trends and Policies (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XIII.4)

Databases (available at <http://www.un.org/esa/population>)

World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, Comprehensive Dataset (CD-ROM) (United Nations publication, Sales No. 09.XII.5)

World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII Formats (CD-ROM) (two-disk set, United Nations publication, Sales No. 09.XII.6)

Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision

Population, Resources, Environment and Development Databank (PRED Bank), 2009 edition, version 5.0

World Contraceptive Use 2009

World Fertility Data 2008

^a Not including reports issued as parliamentary documentation.

World Marriage Data 2008

International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision

Wallcharts

World Population 2008 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.2)

World Mortality 2009 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.4)

World Contraceptive Use 2009 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.7)

International Migration 2009 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.8)

Population Ageing and Development 2009 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.10)

World Fertility Patterns 2009 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.12)

Periodicals

Population Newsletter, No. 85 (June 2008)

Population Newsletter, No. 86 (December 2008)

Population Newsletter, No. 87 (June 2009)

Other

"What would it take to accelerate fertility decline in the least developed countries?"
United Nations Population Division Policy Brief No. 2009/1